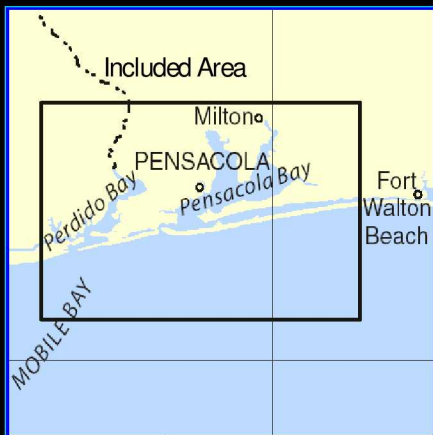


BookletChartTM

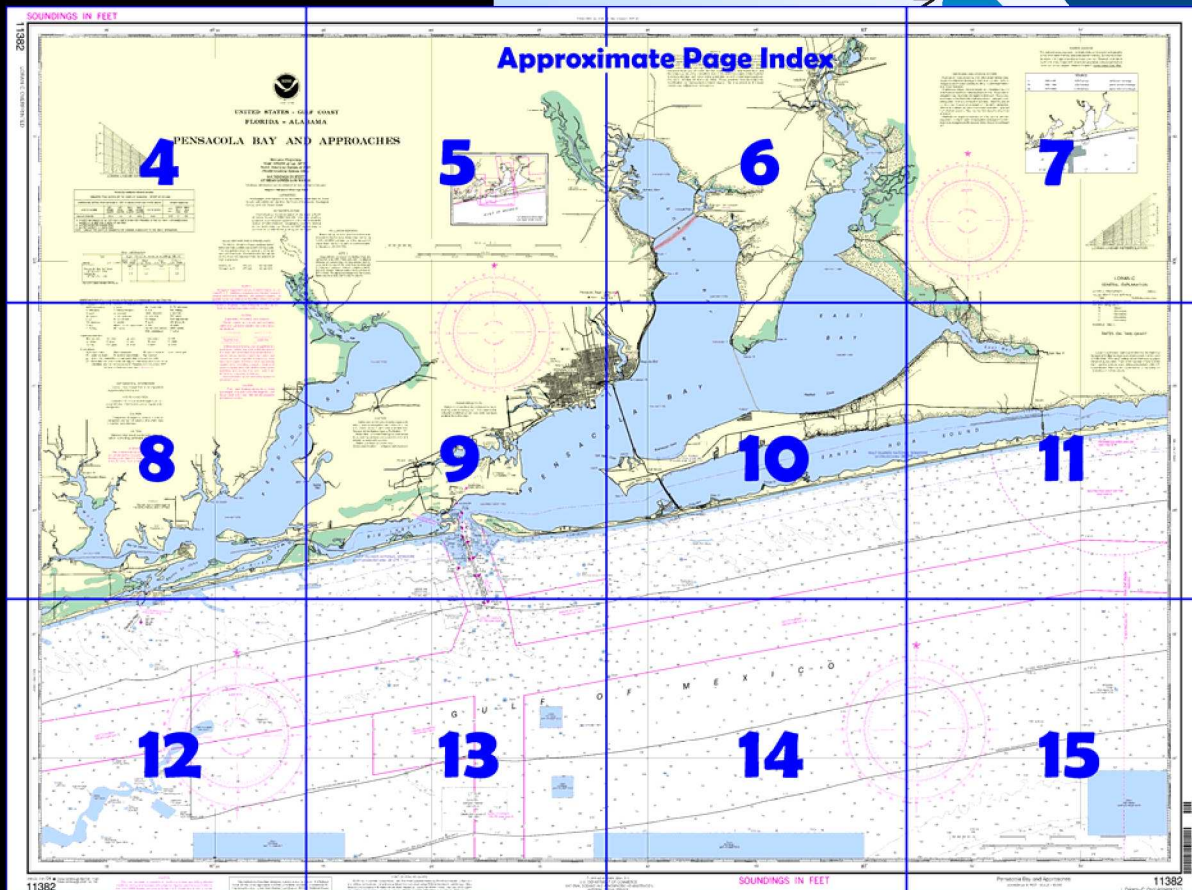
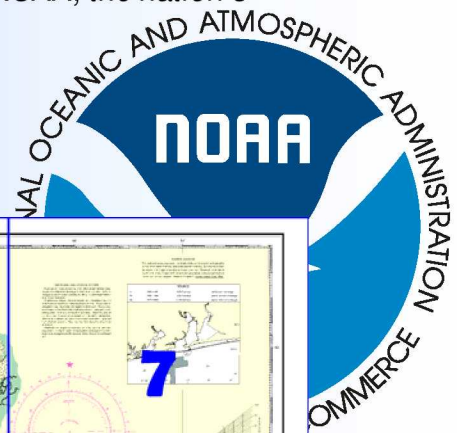
Pensacola Bay and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 11382)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

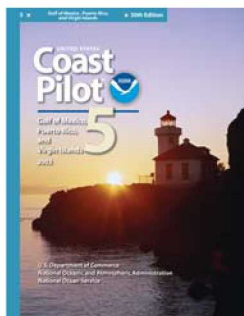
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(232) **Santa Rosa Sound** and its E continuation, **The Narrows** parallel the coast between Choctawhatchee Bay and Pensacola Bay and are separated from the Gulf by **Santa Rosa Island**. The W part of the sound has a depth of 15 feet or more; the central part and The Narrows have been dredged to provide a channel for the Intracoastal Waterway.

(233) The **danger zones** of two Air Force proving grounds have been established in Santa Rosa Sound and the Gulf.

(234) Unexploded ordnance lies on the bottom a mile offshore from Santa Rosa Island, 8 miles W of Choctawhatchee Bay Entrance.

(235) Santa Rosa Island and the E part of Perdido Key are part of **Gulf Islands National Seashore** and subject to the rules and regulations of the National Park Service.

(236) **Pensacola Bay** has depths of 20 to 50 feet, and affords excellent shelter and anchorage; it is frequently used as a harbor of refuge.

(237) Vessels approaching Pensacola Bay by day can verify their positions by the appearance of the land. For 40 miles E of the entrance, Santa Rosa Island presents a white sand beach and low white sand hills with scattered clumps of trees and bushes; back of this on the mainland are thick woods. For 40 miles W of the entrance, the shore is low and thickly wooded nearly to the water, showing no breaks and very few hillocks. Soundings will indicate whether a vessel is E or W of the entrance, the 10-fathom curve approaches the coast much more closely E of the entrance. Depths of 10 fathoms less than 3 miles off the beach indicate the vessel is E of the entrance.

(240) **Pensacola Light** (30°20'48"N., 87°18'30"W.), 191 feet above the water, and shown from a 171-foot conical brick tower, lower third white, upper two-thirds black, on the shore N of the entrance, is the principal mark for the entrance.

(241) **Fort Pickens** is a part of Gulf Islands National Seashore.

(244) An obstruction was in the coastwise safety fairway 5 miles SE of Caucus Channel entrance. Several other submerged obstructions are in the fairway 3.5 miles S of the channel entrance.

(246) **Channels**. The entrance to Pensacola Bay is through **Caucus Channel**. A Federal project provides a depth of 35 feet for 5 miles from the Gulf to a large turning basin off the naval air station. The Navy provides an additional depth to 44 feet for a width of 800 feet in Caucus Channel.

(249) The channels are marked by lighted ranges, lights, daybeacons, and lighted and unlighted buoys.

(252) A **restricted area** and a seaplane **restricted area** are in Pensacola Bay.

(253) **currents**. The diurnal velocity of the tidal current in Pensacola Bay Entrance in midchannel is 1.7 knots at strength, although currents of up to 8 knots have been reported in the entrance and up to 5 knots at the Pensacola Naval Air Station pier.

(254) In Caucus Cut, for 2 hours at the strongest of the ebb, the normal current has a velocity of 2 to 2.5 knots, setting SE somewhat across the channel in the vicinity of Fort Pickens. The flood has less velocity and sets along the channels. The flood has greater velocity following a norther than at other times.

(280) **Small-craft facilities**. Limited transient berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and marine supplies are available in Bayou Chico. Additional facilities are along the Intracoastal Waterway SE and SW of Pensacola.

(287) **Escambia Bay**. The depths in the bay shoal gradually from 15 feet at the mouth to 7 feet in the upper reaches. A dredged channel, marked by lights and daybeacons, leads from 2 miles above the entrance to the bay to 6.1 miles above the mouth of Escambia River. The depth was 7.1 feet to the mouth of Escambia River, thence 3.6 feet to the head of the Federal project.

(288) N of **Devils Point** are shoals and submerged obstructions along the W shore of Escambia Bay. This shore should not be approached closer than 0.5 mile. Above the bridge draw, in line with Escambia River, are a 5-foot shoal and a pile awash at low water. These are outside the dredged channel.

(290) There are fish camps along the highway bridge on the Escambia and White Rivers that have fuel, berths, launching ramps, and some marine supplies.

(297) **Perdido Bay**. Depths of 6 to 20 feet are found in the bay and in **Perdido River**.

(301) The Intracoastal Waterway in the lower part of Perdido Bay is reached from Perdido Pass via a marked channel through Bayou St. John. Shoaling to 6 feet was in Bayou St. John between Daybeacons 6 and 8. Several small-craft facilities are in the coves.

(302) **Cotton Bayou** has a marina where berths, gasoline, water, marine supplies, a launching ramp, and open and covered storage are available.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11382

LOTRAN-C OVERPRINTED

35'

87°30'



UNITED STATES - GULF OF MEXICO
FLORIDA - ALABAMA

PENSACOLA BAY AND ENTRANCE CHANNEL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 30° 22'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

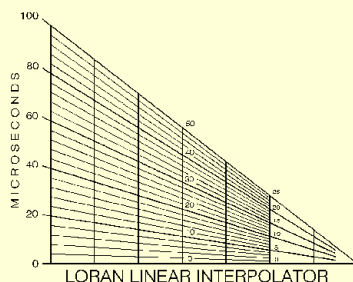
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Gulf District, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.



LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

PENSACOLA HARBOR ENTRANCE CHANNEL					
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUL 2009					
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY
CAUSUS CHANNEL	B24.0	39.4	39.4	C33.4	1-06
					WIDTH (FEET) LENGTH (MILES) DEPTH (FEET)
					A500 3.1 A35

A. PROJECT DIMENSIONS OF 44 FEET FOR A WIDTH OF 800 FEET PROVIDED BY THE U.S. NAVY. AUTHORIZED USAGE PROJECT IS 36 FEET FOR A WIDTH OF 500 FEET.
B. 15.1 FEET ALONG THE CHANNEL EDGE.
C. 23.9 FEET ALONG THE CHANNEL EDGE.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
Name (LAT./LONG.)	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Pensacola Bay Entrance (30°20'N/07°19'W)	1.1	1.2	---	---	-3.5
Pensacola (30°24'N/07°13'W)	1.3	1.2	---	---	-3.5

(Apr 2001) Latest available information

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

ALHO aeronautical	G green	Mo moose code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT Lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MCRD TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	M-r marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		Rbn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bls boulders	Co coral	gy grey	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G grave	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUT authorized	Costr construction	PD position doubtful	Sub submerged
ED evidence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep repaired	

Wreck rock obstruction or spoil swept clear to the depth indicated.
Rocks that cover and uncover with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COL REGS International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

Demarkation lines are shown thus: ---

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mobile, AL	KEC-61	162.55 MHz
Pensacola, FL	KEC-86	162.40 MHz

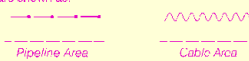
NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Mobile, AL. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

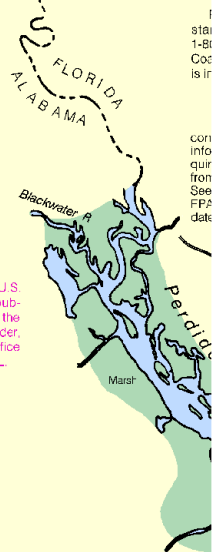
CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipe lines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or

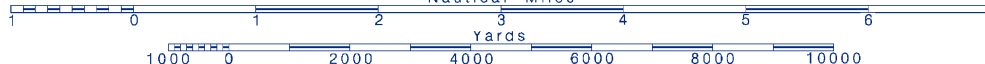


Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

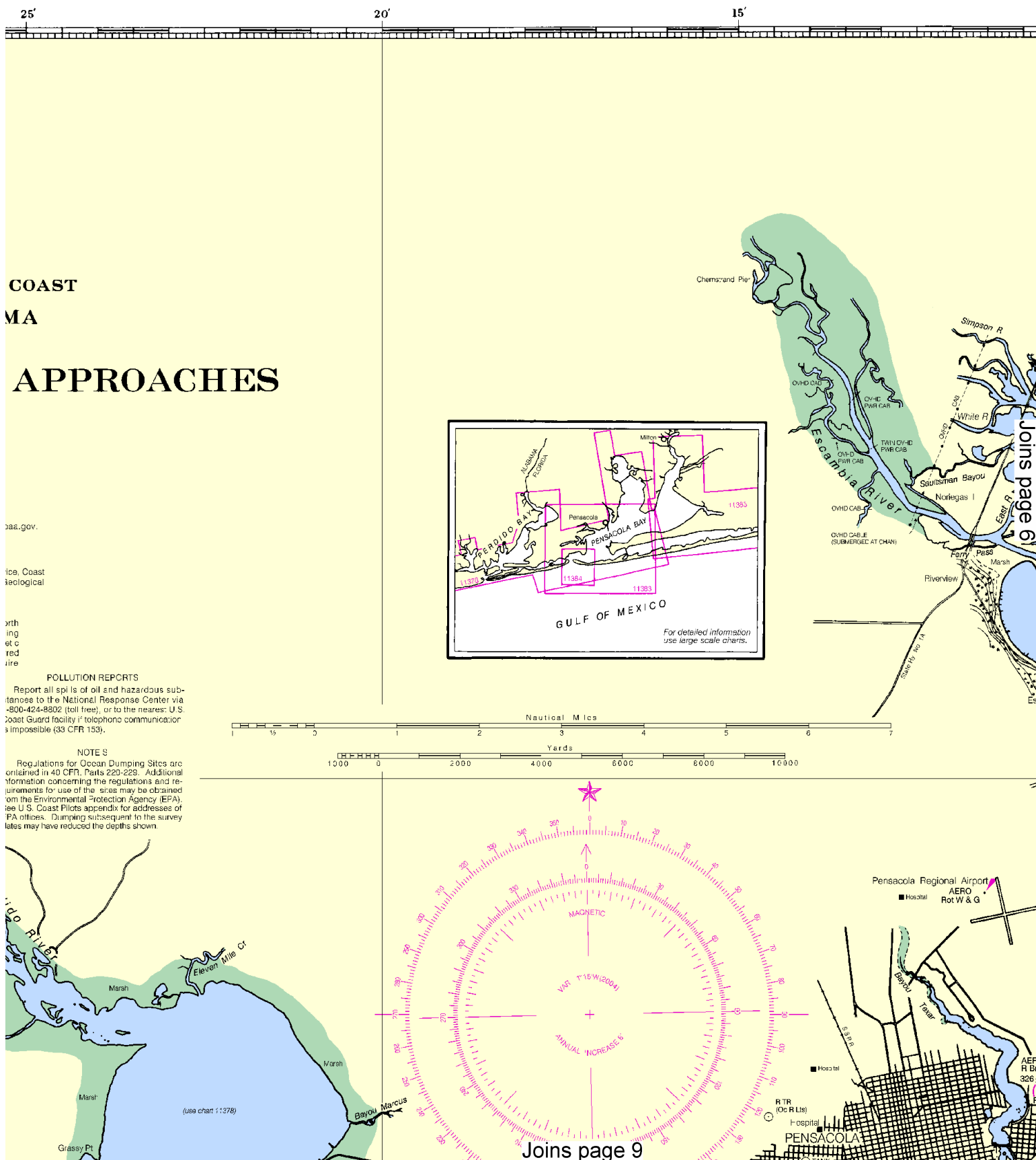
SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.

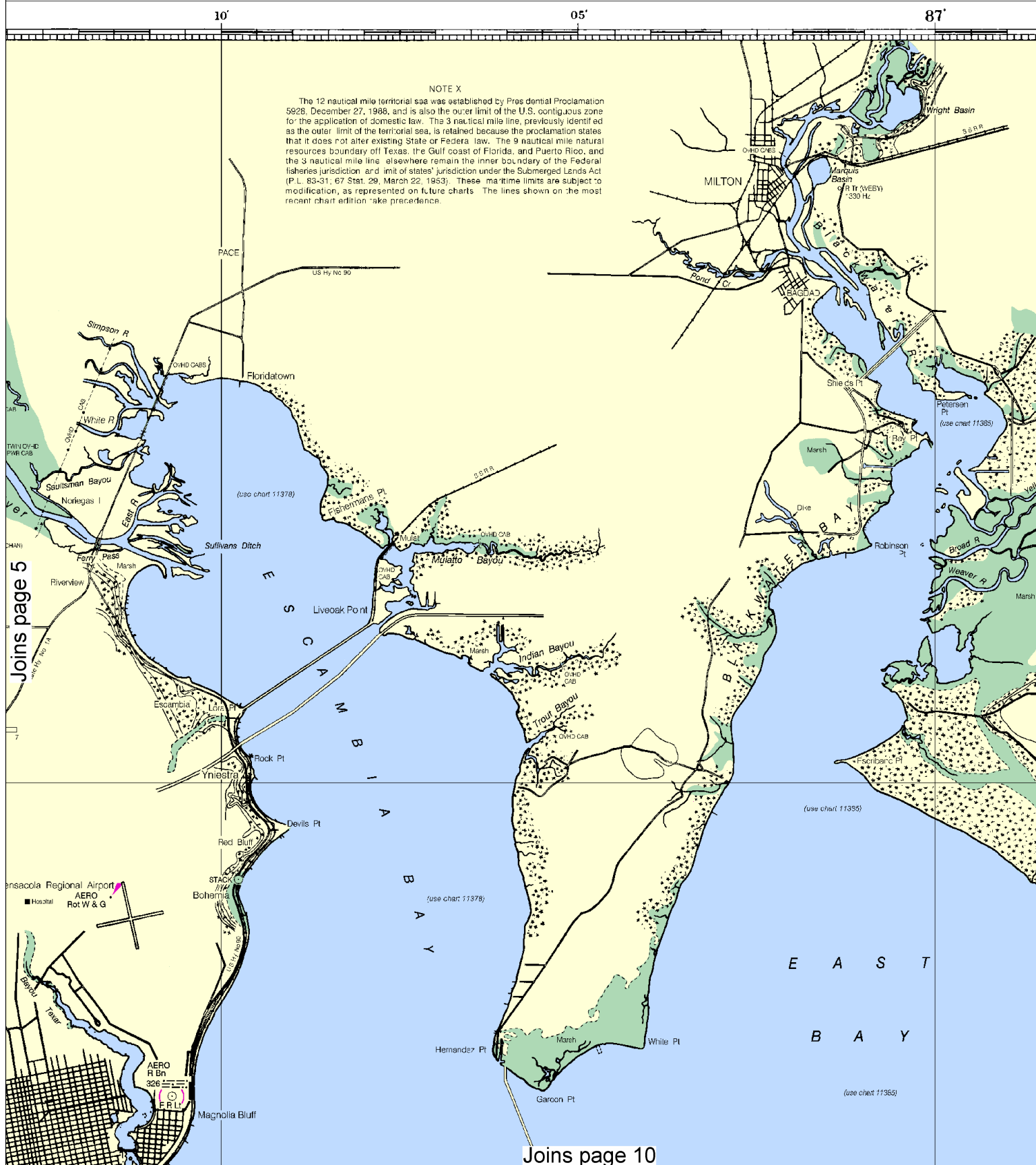


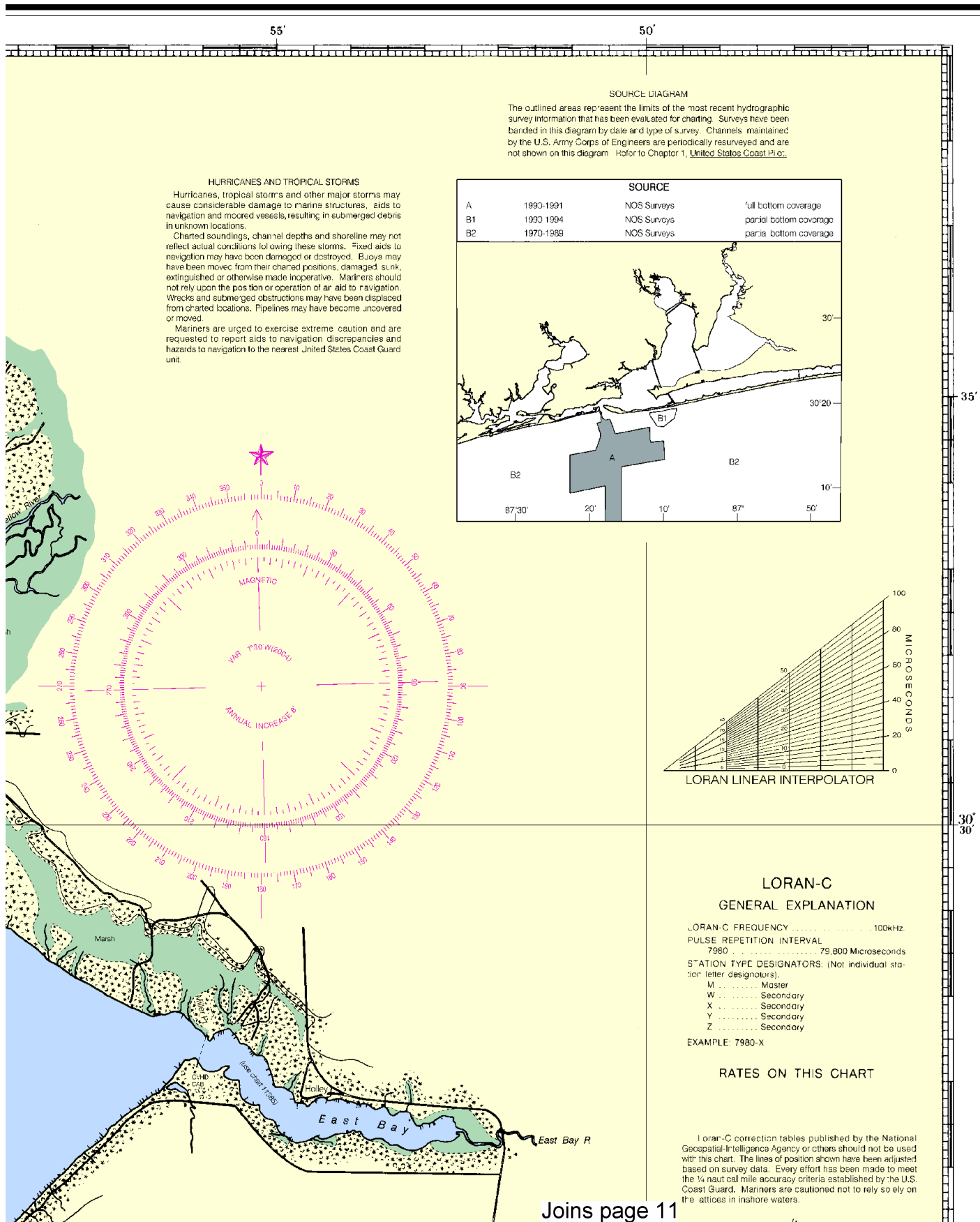
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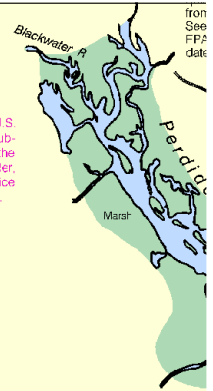
This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:114286. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





Joins page 11

(Apr 2001) Latest available information



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

- Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| ALRO aeronautical | G green | Mo moose code | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IO interrupted quick | N nun | Rot rotating |
| B black | iso isophase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT LHO lighthouse | Oc occulting | SEC sector |
| C can | N nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | m minutes | Q quick | VO very quick |
| F fixed | MORO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | M-R marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |
- Bottom characteristics:
- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Bld boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft |
| bk broken | G grave | h hard | Rk rock | Sh shells |
| Cy clay | Grs grass | M mud | S sand | sy sticky |
- Miscellaneous:
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| AUTH authorized | Obstr obstruction | PD position doubtful | Sum submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep repaired | |
| (1) Wreck rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. | | | |
| (2) Rocks that cover and uncover with heights in feet above datum of soundings. | | | |
| COI REGS International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 | | | |
| Demarcation lines are shown thus: --- | | | |

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Mobile, AL. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered walls may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

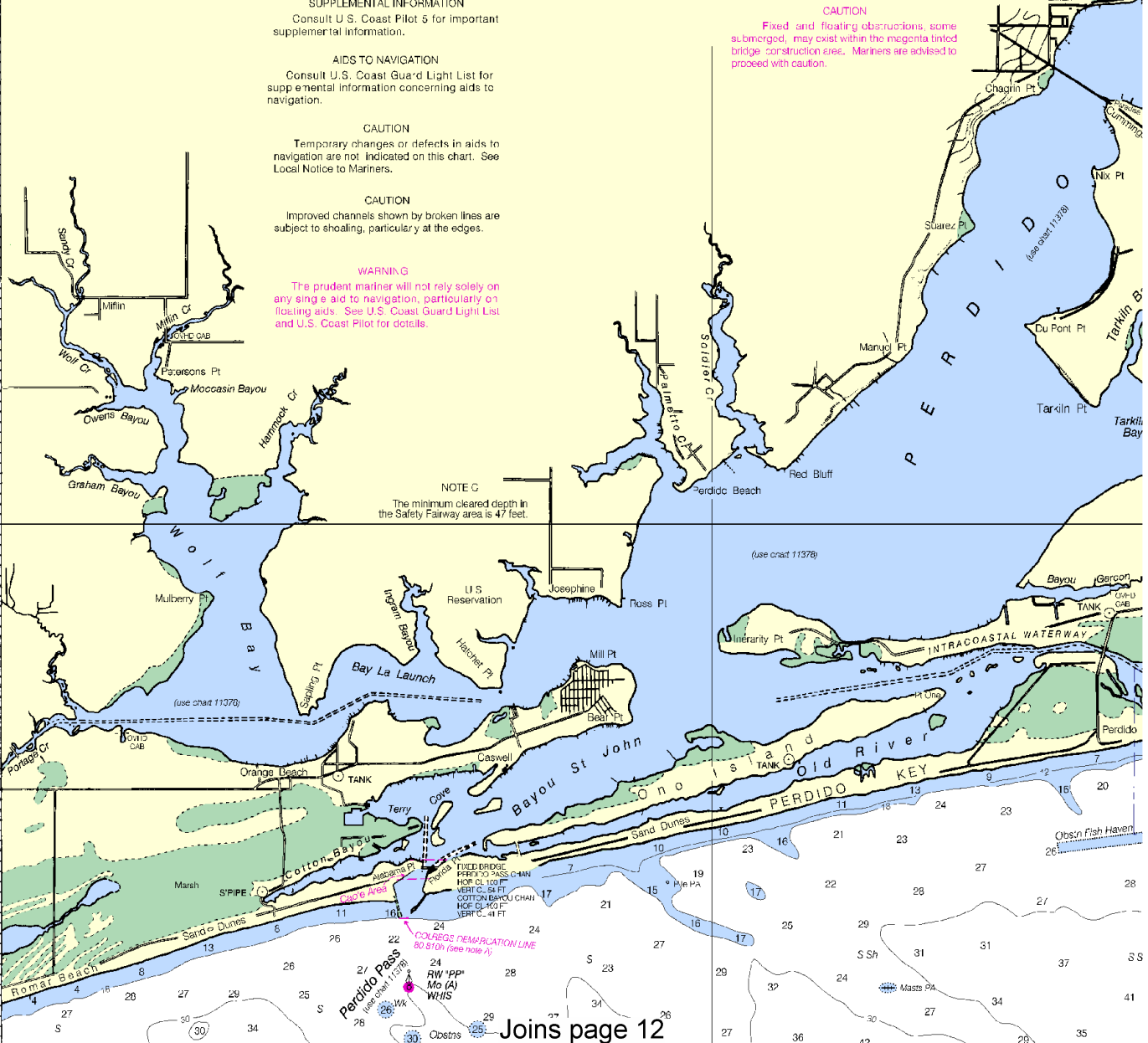
NOTE C

The minimum cleared depth in the Safety Fairway area is 47 feet.

25'

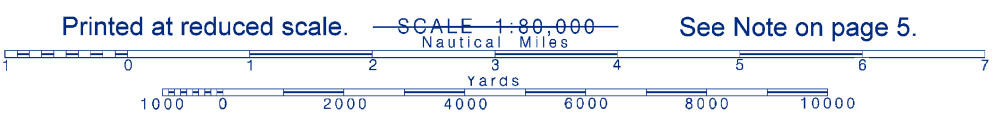
20'

15'



Joins page 12

8



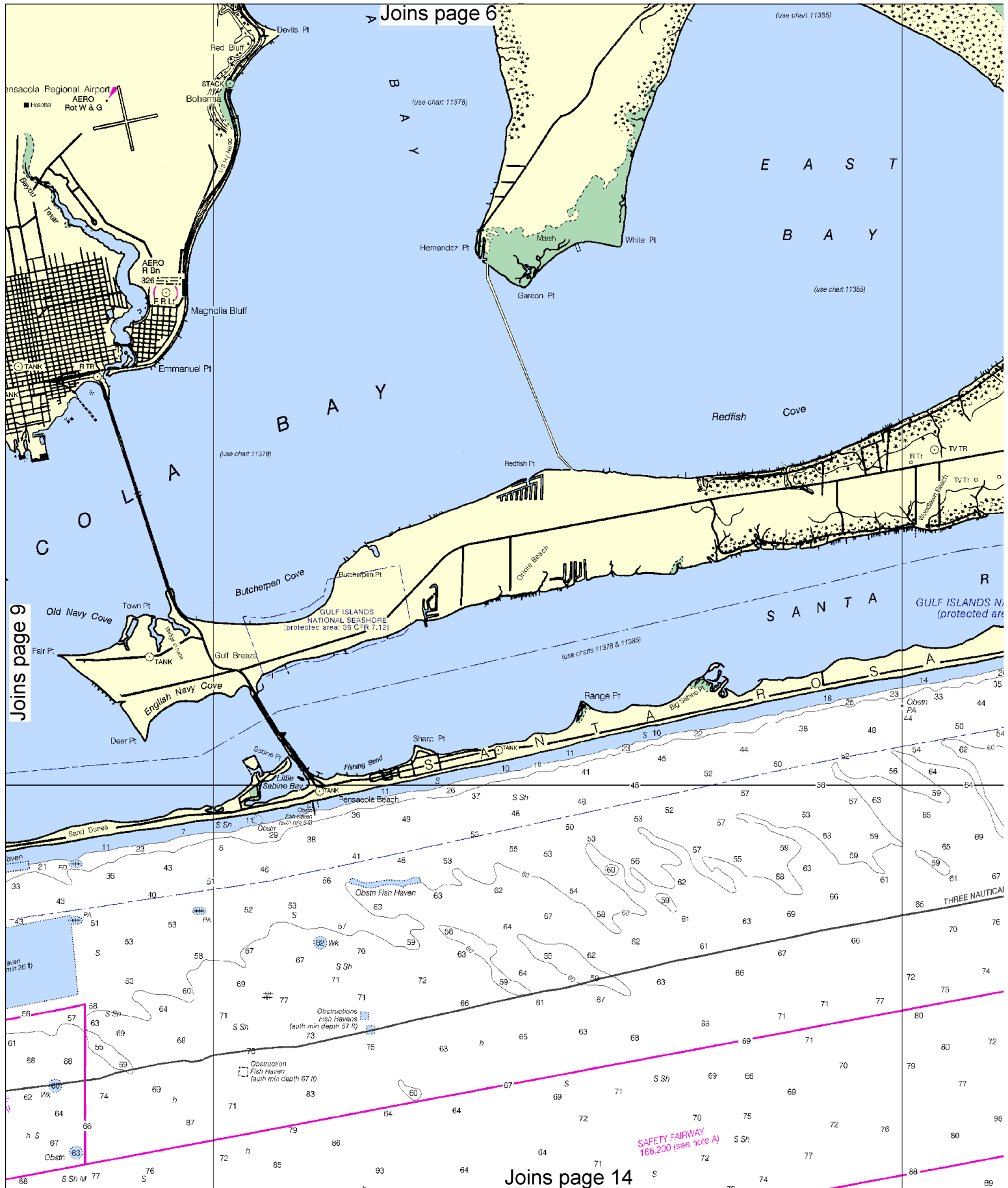
See Note on page 5.

The map shows Bayou La Batre, Alabama, with the following features:

- Water Bodies:** Bayou La Batre (labeled 'BAYOU LA BATRE'), Eleven Mile Cr., and a smaller bayou at the bottom left.
- Landmarks:** Marsh, Grassy Pt., Double Pt., Millview, Pleasant Grove, and Bayou La Batre.
- Infrastructure:** A bridge labeled 'Bridge' and a road labeled 'SHO CAB'.
- Navigation Aids:** A buoy labeled '13' and a light labeled '13'.
- Text:** '(use chart 11378)' and 'CAUTION'.
- Legend:**
 - (Accurate location)
 - o (Approximate location)

[illegible]

Joins page 10



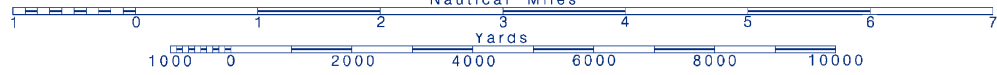
10



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



LORAN-C

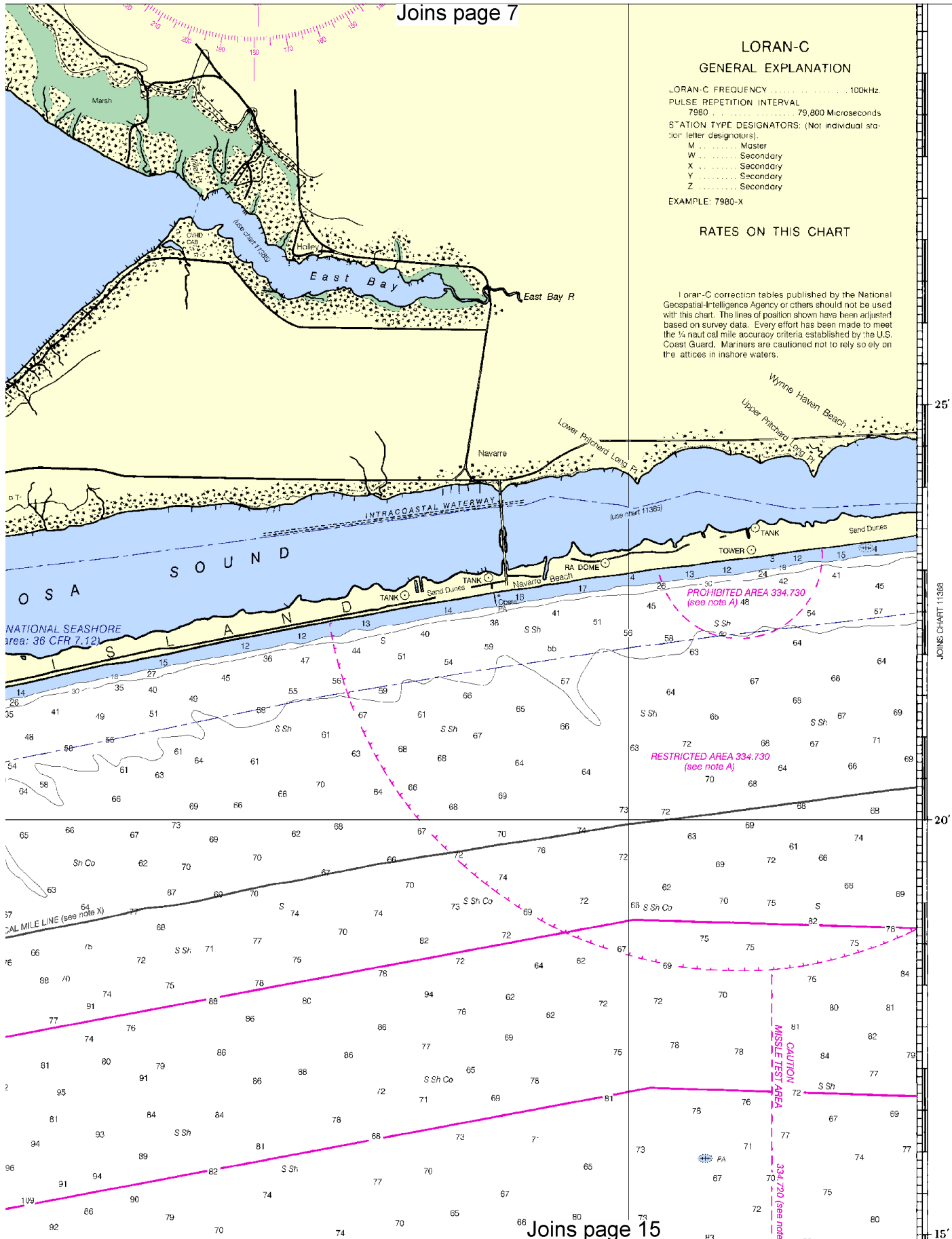
GENERAL EXPLANATION

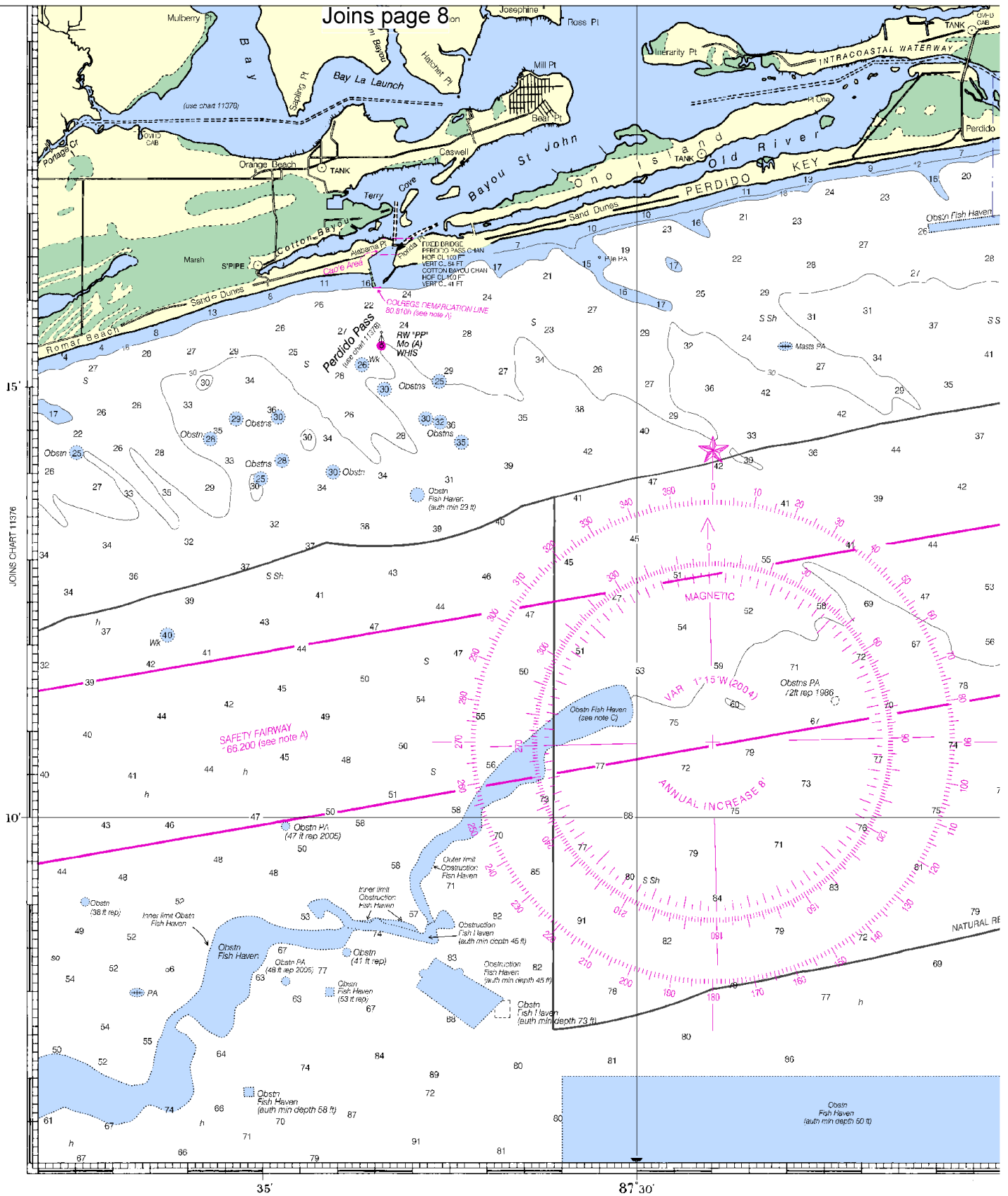
LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
 PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL 7980 Microseconds
 STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designator)
 M Master
 W Secondary
 X Secondary
 Y Secondary
 Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the altitudes in inshore waters.





40th Ed., Feb./04 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 21/04
Corrected through LNM Feb. 3/04

11382

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district; to the notes shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/GS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

12

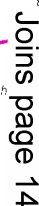


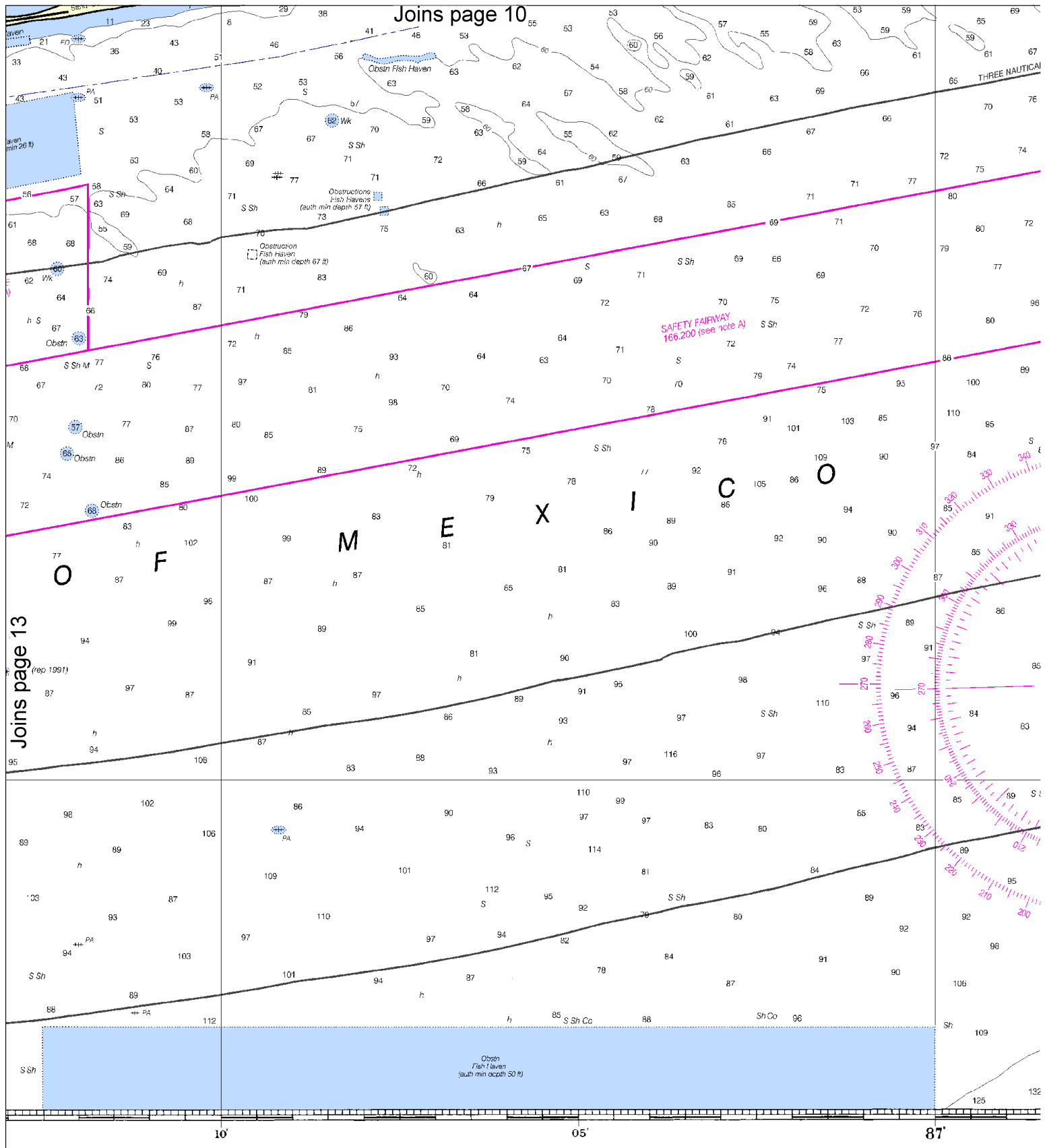
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



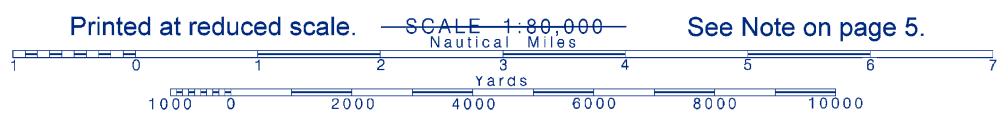




Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

14
North



Join page 11

CAUTION MISSILE TEST AREA 334,720 (see note A)

NATURAL RESOURCES BOUNDARY (see note X)

TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)

Obstr Fish Haven (auth min depth 50 ft)

W Or Priv Obsn Fish Haven PA (auth min depth 62 ft)

MAGNETIC VAR 1°30' W (2004) ANNUAL INCREASE 8'

Nautical Miles

Yards

55' 50'

11382
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

15



ED. NO. 40

NSN 764201 4010132
GPO REFERENCE NO. 11AHA11382

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Mobile – 251-441-6211

Coast Guard Pensacola – 850-453-8178

Coast Guard Destin – 850-244-7147

Alabama Marine Police – 251-981-2673

FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.